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PHILADELPHIA.

THE Chiefs of the Five Nations, laſt Monday week, met the Governor in the Council-Chamber, to return a formal anſwer to his addreſs, delivered to them, in the ſame place, on the 28th ult.

SAGOYEWATHA, or RED JACKET, firſt addreſſed his Excellency, as follows:

Brother Onas Governor,*

OPEN unprejudiced ears to what we have to ſay. Some days ſince you addreſſed us, and what you ſaid gave us great pleaſure. This day, the Great Spirit has allowed us to meet you again in this Council-Chamber. We hope that your not receiving an immediate anſwer to your addreſs, will make no improper impreſſion upon your mind.

We mention this, leſt you ſhould ſuſpect, that your kind welcome and friendly addreſs, has not had a proper effect upon our hearts. We aſſure you it is far otherwiſe.

Brother, Onas Governor,

In your addreſs to us the other day, in this ancient Council-chamber, where our forefathers have often converſed together, ſeveral things ſtruck our attention very forcibly. When you told us this was the place in which our forefathers often met on peaceable terms, it gave us ſenſible pleaſure and more joy than we could expreſs.

Brother, Onas Governor,

Though we have not writings like you; yet we remember often to have heard of the friendſhip that exiſted between our forefathers and yours. The picture to which you drew our attention † brought freſh to our minds the friendly conferences that uſed to be held between the former Governors of Pennſylvania, and our Tribes, and ſhewed the love which your forefathers had of peace, and the friendly diſpoſition of our people. It is ſtill our wiſh, as well as yours, to preſerve peace between our Tribes and you, and it would be well if the ſame ſpirit exiſted among the Indians to the Weſtward, and through every part of the United States.

Brother, Onas Governor,

You particularly expreſſed, that you were well pleaſed to find, that we differed in diſpoſition from the Indians Weſtward. Your diſpoſition is that for which the ancient Onas Governors were remarkable. As you love peace, ſo do we alſo; and we wiſh it could be extended to the moſt diſtant parts of this great country.

Brother, Onas Governor,

We agreed in council this morning, that the ſentiments I have expreſſed, ſhould be communicated to you, before the delegates of the Five Nations, and to tell you, that your cordial welcome to this city, and the good ſentiments contained in your addreſs, have made a deep impreſſion on our hearts, have given us great joy, and from the heart I tell you ſo. This is all I have to ſay.

AGWELONDONGWAS, or GOOD PETER, next addreſſed the Governor.

He firſt congratulated the delegates of the Five Nations upon ſo happy and friendly a meeting, and on having ſo good an opportunity of ſhewing their peaceable diſpoſition, and of anſwering the Governor's friendly addreſs, which had given them ſo much pleaſure; then turning to the Governor he began:

Brother, Onas Governor,

I take part in the joy you feel, in meeting your brothers of the Five Nations at this day on ſuch peaceable terms, and I rejoice with my brethren of the Five Nations, on the ſame account. This meeting brought to my recollection the days when our forefathers were united as brethren.

Brother, Onas Governor,

Let me tell you how much I wiſh, that the hearty friendſhip which ſubſiſted between our forefathers ſhould ſubſiſt equally between their children. What is there more deſirable than that we, who live within hearing of each other, ſhould unite for the common good. This is my wiſh. It is the wiſh of my nation, although I am ſorry I can't ſay, of every individual in it; for there are differences of opinion among us, as well as among our white brethren.

Brother, Onas Governor,

Your country is happy. It has a complete and firm government, whoſe peace is ſecured, and where all obey your voice. We are in a different ſituation. Our government is not eſtabliſhed like yours, and though many attend to the voice of our councils, yet ſome don't, eſpecially the young men. They ſometimes, however, alſo do hear us.

Brother, Onas Governor,

I have been long acquainted with ſome cuſtoms, and in a degree with the nature of your governments, and eſpecially with the government of this State, and of the difficulties you had in eſtabliſhing it; and I wiſh you to remember, that your forefathers laboured much, notwithſtanding thoſe difficulties, to live in peace with us, and protect us, notwithſtanding our weakneſſes.

I hope, Brother, Onas Governor, that we ſhall derive ſome laſting benefit from this viſit to your city, and carry home with us an impreſſion on our minds, that will make us keep Onas in mind. This is all I ſhall ſay.

The Governor then delivered the following reply:

Brothers,

You have ſpoken the language of friendſhip and peace.

I rejoice to find that our ſentiments, upon the preſent occaſion, are much alike; for I am perſuaded, that the happineſs of your nations, as well as of the United States, will be beſt promoted by a mutual regard, and the liberal exchange of good offices.

I hope, indeed, that, when the other Indian Nations behold the effects of the harmony eſtabliſhed between us, they will endeavor to obtain the ſame bleſſings, by treading in the ſame path.

* *Titles given to Governors of Pennſylvania.*

† *A copy of the well known print of Penn's treaty with the Indians, painted by a young artiſt in this city, with which they were much pleaſed.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMON SENSE,

To the FARMERS—— SENDS GREETING.

THE holders of the public debt are held up to view in various odious lights. They are called harpies, cheats, robbers, &c. If in private life they are really bad men, they will be deſpiſed as bad men always are. If they have done any thing againſt law, the law is open to puniſh them. There are charges againſt them as individual men, more proper for a grand jury than a newſpaper. Thoſe who have any thing to do with them, will look to their principles of moral conduct. The public has nothing to do in the affair of their private characters: but the rage of thoſe who call them ſuch hard names, carries them to other aſſertions. It is pretended that every other order of men has ſuffered in proportion as theſe men have profited by the funding ſyſtem. To give a good color to their anger, and to gain adherents, they affect to feel concerned for the injury ſuffered by the landed intereſt.—Is there any ground for ſaying that the landed intereſt has ſuffered by the funding act?

The price of land has riſen in conſequence of that act. The great increaſe of active property has promoted foreign trade, ſo that the market for the produce of the land in foreign countries, is induſtriouſly ſought out and ſupplied. It is not only eaſier for a farmer to ſell his land than formerly, but it is alſo leſs difficult to borrow money to pay off legacies, or to make improvements. Canals alſo, and roads, and ſchools, and innumerable advantages to the country in general, and many of them peculiarly and eminently beneficial to the farmers, are ſet on foot, which would not have been ſo much as thought of, had not the means of ſupplying ſuch expences been increaſed by converting the public debt to ſuch actively uſeful purpoſes. By theſe means, as well as by the ſpirit of the farmers themſelves, the landed intereſt is growing in wealth and importance more rapidly than any in the United States. The increaſe of this moſt valuable order of men, in point of numbers, exceeds all the other orders of ſociety put together; for all our new ſettlements are wholly compoſed of farmers. And yet this is the claſs of men who are intemperately told in every paper, that they are ſuffering and ſinking in conſequence of the taxes, to pamper up the certificate men.

It will be ſaid, the public debt is a public burden, and it falls on the farmers. True, it falls on all conſumers of foreign articles. It is a burden—but is the burden increaſed by funding the debt? Take the anſwer from matter of fact. Before the debt was funded, heavy direct taxes were paid, and yet its credit ſunk to almoſt nothing. It did not anſwer as money. Since the new government funded the debt, it has been raiſed above par with caſh; and the taxes have been ſcarcely felt, and not felt at all to the oppreſſion of any body.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ODE TO CHARITY.

HAIL, Spirit of Heav'n, hail!
Well do I know thy ſeraph form,
Deſcending from the realms of light:
The ſoul-enlivening grace!
That well the torpid heart might warm,
Spread o'er thy lovely face:
Thine eye with ſweet compaſſion bright;
Hail, Spirit of Heav'n, hail!
When firſt deſcended from the ſacred throne,
The *ſtar of piety* to walk the earth;
To claſp round purer hearts her blazing zone,
And warm the mind into a heav'nly birth:
Her daughter thou, where'er the *ſpirit* turn'd,
Gave thy ſweet temper to the generous ſoul;
Whoſe breaſt with piety ſince then hath burn'd,
Feels god-like Charity pervade the whole.
Hail, Spirit of Heav'n, hail!
Warm'd by thy melting breath,
Benignant HOWARD ſought the dreary jail,
To ſnatch the ſufferer from the graſp of death.
Mov'd by thy impulſe, where the ghaſtly crew,
E'er-gnawing famine, ſtaring horror dwell,
And peſtilence of ever-ſick'ning hue,
Her fateful breath around her blew;
He ſmiling trod nor fear'd thoſe fiends of hell.
When thy life-giving light
Beam'd thro' the big round tear
That ſtarted from his pitying eye!
The wretch whoſe hopeleſs ſight,
Beheld 'till then, flaſh thro' the dungeon's night,
Nought ſave convulſed figures of deſpair;
Felt his heart beat with new-born joy:
Such his unutterable extacy,
As fill'd the ſoul of him whoſe eye,
'Till manhood's prime, was wrap'd with clouds around,
And now his ſight firſt found,
Now firſt beheld the world, and the bright blazing wonders of the ſky!
Thou pour'd'ſt thy muſic from his tongue;
And as of old, when to the fiend of hell,
Immortal Orpheus breath'd his melting ſong,
The *curſer's* madneſs fell;
While fix'd in death-like ſilence all around,
Furies forgot their rage, and liſt'ned to the ſound:
So when to tyrant Kings he ſpoke
The juſt complaint of ſubjects griev'd,
By laws which cruelty had form'd;
They felt their iron ſouls with pity warm'd,
Their frames, for once, with anguiſh ſhook;
They wiſh'd, they crav'd to be reliev'd
From ſcenes, which ſtarting to their view,
Of tortur'd wretches pierc'd their boſoms through.
The liſt'ning Angels, leaning from the ſky,
To hear him urge the melting tale,
Accordant breath'd a pitying ſigh,
That flew to earth, borne on a heav'nly gale.
Sound high with one accord, they ſaid,
The warbling flute, the ſweeping lyre;
Let ſacred fame to him be giv'n,
Who fill'd with Charity from Heav'n;
To raiſe a hopeleſs brother's head,
To ſtop the fountains of deſpair,
Explores the gloomy dungeon's ſhade,
Where death and famine ſtalk around
The wretch condemn'd to fetters on the ground,
And pierce him thro' with pains 'till tortur'd life expire.
Too great—too good to live below!
O! may he ſoon our high-born rapture know;
To Heav'n be call'd where from our Angel tongues
Celeſtial muſic falls, and varying flows in our melodious ſongs.
Ah! ſoon—too ſoon for man the pray'r was heard!
God ſpake the final word;
The mortal ſaw the beck'ning hand,
And mounted into Heav'n at God's command.
Hail, Spirit of Heav'n, hail!
Tho' call'd from earth's deep night,
Into the boundleſs realms of living light,
The tendereſt, nobleſt ſon!
O! bid thy power ſtill prevail,
Still, ſtill diffuſe thy ſpirit o'er
The human ſoul, from where the ſun
Burns in the Eaſt, to where he gilds the ſurge
That daſhing foams along the weſtern ſhore.

ULLIN.

LONDON, February 9.

ACCORDING to the preliminary articles of the treaty ſigned at Jaſſy on the 19th ult. between Ruſſia and the Porte, "the Empreſs of Ruſſia keeps all the territory between the Bog and the Dnieſter, conformable to the convention ſigned at Galacz, the 12th of Auguſt, 1791. She reſtores to the Porte Wallachia, which is to be governed in the ſame manner it was before the declaration of war.

"The Porte cedes to Ruſſia a certain diſtrict of country on the ſide of Caucaſus.

"The priſoners taken in the war, of what nation ſoever, are to be liberated without ranſom.

"The navigation of the Dneiſter is to be free for all nations.

"Ruſſia renounces the demand of 12,000,000 of piaſtres for damage during the war; and the Ruſſian armies are to evacuate all the Turkiſh territories by the end of May."

We learn from Ceuta that Don J. Barcela, our interpreter, has been murthered by the Governor of Tetuan, under the ſanction of a flag of peace. Don Barcela repaired to the camp before Ceuta, when the Governor of Tetuan perceiving him, without aſſigning any reaſon for the act, ſhot him with a piſtol. Don Barcela, who was on horſeback, fell immediately. His head was ſent by the Governor to the King of Morocco, which proves that he was aſſaſſinated by the orders of that monarch.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the patron of ingenuity and taſte, was about two years ſince the purchaſer of a ſnuff-box thus ornamented and contrived:—It was a double box opening on both ſides, with rims of gold. On one ſide, a ſplendid medallion appeared in the centre, round which was a row of large pearls. When this ſide of the box was placed upwards upon the table, the medallion upon a very ſlight preſſure opened, and an artificial goldfinch, executed in gold and coloured, ſo as to have a very near reſemblance to nature, ſprung up. The bird picked its wings, hopped round the little circle allotted it, and, for about two minutes, chirped the few notes making the morning ſong of the goldfinch. It then paſſed into a delightful air of Haydn's, and gave it ſo well, that the notes might have been liſtened to for their ſound, as well as for the curioſity of their production. So ended its performance and its appearance.

A thouſand guineas was the reward given by the Prince to the mechaniſt of this admirable ſnuff-box.

The following hint, of importance to owners and occupiers of lands, is given by Mr. Leyburn, jun. of Hunmanby. This gentleman ſays, that in order to prevent manure ſinking too deep in low and ſpringy meadow or paſture land, a ſufficient quantity of the ſtrongeſt lime that can be got, ſhould be laid on it; that he has uſed Knottingley lime with great ſucceſs; the quantity not leſs than 6 chaldrons to a ſtatute acre, to be laid on in the winter ſeaſon. In 12 or 15 months after, by putting a ſpade into the ground, it will be found that the lime will be formed into a ſolid body, which will prevent manure ſinking any lower than the lime, and conſequently the lands will receive benefit ſo long as the manure will laſt. The lime ſhould be laid in heaps till it be very wet, before it be put on the land.

The ſhip Grange, arrived at Liverpool from Philadelphia, has brought over no leſs than 300 tierces of apples of that country.

A Mr. Swan, a gentleman of fortune in Northamptonſhire, hopp'd one hundred and twenty yards in a minute, for a wager of five hundred pounds, which with difficulty he won. There is ſome ſenſe, ye Cits, in this kind of *Swan hopping*.

A very extraordinary legacy has lately been left by the late Mr. George Tennant, carpenter, of Bethnal Green, viz. twenty pounds a year, which is to be expended for *ſhaving* a number of the poor pariſhioners on a Saturday night, by two barbers in that pariſh. The intention is to facilitate the attendance of the lower claſs of people at divine worſhip on a Sunday.

Seventeen thouſand pounds! were loſt by a noble Duke at Brooks's laſt week. Such ruin, ſure and inevitable, attends the indulgence of ſporting within this horrible vortex.

Conjugal Fidelity.—A female, wife to a man ſometime ſince tranſported to New South Wales for robbing a bookſeller, having the ſum of one thouſand pound lately left her by a relation, has engaged herſelf as a paſſenger to that ſettlement.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

Debate on the reſolution reported by a ſelect committee—That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report his opinion to the Houſe, on the beſt mode of raiſing thoſe additional ſupplies which the public ſervice may require for the current year.

MR. PAGE—I ſhall always vote againſt a motion for applying to the Secretary of the Treaſury for information reſpecting the *means* of procuring the ſums of money neceſſary for the exigencies of government.

It is no argument to me to be told that the act which eſtabliſhed the department, at the head of which that officer is placed, authoriſes that motion. That act may be plead as obligatory on the Secretary to reply to ſuch enquiry when made by Congreſs, but not to induce this Houſe to make ſuch enquiry. When that act, which is now urged in juſtification of the motion before the Houſe, was under the conſideration of the Houſe which formed it, I raiſed my feeble voice againſt it—I endeavored to ſhew that the powers given to an officer, who was appointed by the Preſident and Senate, and removeable by the Preſident alone, were ſuch as were utterly incompatible with the principles of the conſtitution, and perhaps with the letter of it, as that does not permit even the independent Senate, the repreſentatives of the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates, to originate a money bill. I remarked that if the bill paſſed, it would verify the predictions of the anti-federaliſts, as they were called, and would alarm many friends of the new government—I obſerved that the practice of the former Congreſs, which was adduced as a precedent for ſuch applications to the Secretary, for his ſtatements and reports, was not a caſe in point; as the Congreſs under the confederation was looked upon as a mere diplomatic body, whoſe acts were reviſed, approved or rejected by the ſtate aſſemblies—which ſhews that it was immaterial who planned the ſchemes of finance,—whence information was derived, or who drew the acts of the then Congreſs; as they were not, as the laws of the preſent Congreſs are, paramount to the laws of all the ſtates.—I contended, Sir, that it was the peculiar duty of this Houſe, to originate money bills, and to deviſe ways and means, as they are called—I am ſtill moſt decidedly of the ſame opinion; and I think with the member from Pennſylvania (Mr. Fitzſimons) that ſuch a reference to the Secretary of the Treaſury, is a dereliction of our duty, and an abandonment of the truſt repoſed in us; & that many other references muſt have the appearance of an unbecoming indolence—I am alſo of opinion with the member from Georgia, (Mr. Baldwin) that if ever we make a ſtand, it ſhould be on this ground.

I will add, that it is high time to make that ſtand.—For a bill having paſſed which was oppoſed as dangerous to the conſtitution, and utterly incompatible with the principles of a free government, and indeed as inconſiſtent with the plain conſtruction, and I may ſay the very letter of our own conſtitution; and that bill being now appealed to as a juſtification of a motion which can be ſupported on no other principles, but ſuch as may be uſed to ſubvert our government, and to introduce a monarchy, as unlimitted as that lately aboliſhed in France—for ſurely if more wiſdom can be found in a few heads of departments, than in the whole repreſentative body of the people—and if thoſe heads can be made reſponſible, whilſt the repreſentatives are free from reſponſibility, and diſpatch and energy can be obtained without the expence of a Congreſs, or of this Houſe at leaſt; I ſee not why the people might not make a favorite Preſident as abſolute as the kings of France have been, and call on Congreſs, like the Parliaments of Paris, only to regiſter his edicts. I ſay, as this is the caſe, it is high time to make a ſtand—But we are told that the heads of departments are recognized by the conſtitution, and the buſineſs now required of one of them ſanctioned by law—and we are alſo told of precedents eſtabliſhing and authoriſing this mode of proceeding—it is ſurely then high time for every member, who views that law and ſuch proceedings under it, in the light I do, to join with the member from Georgia, and make a ſtand, as he called it—And I truſt, Sir, that rather than ſuffer that law to be thus reſorted to, they will unite to amend or repeal it.

I repeat it, Sir, here we ſhould make a ſtand; for however well intended ſuch meaſures may be, and the arguments in ſupport of them, their tendency is miſchievous, and ought to be oppoſed by every friend to a free government.

The bills eſtabliſhing the departments of government, have ſtrong monarchical features; and have too often led Congreſs into the ſteps of monarchical governments. The republican part of the Britiſh government, rely on a committee of ways and means—the heads of departments being members of the Houſe of Commons, are always forward to take the lead in the plans or projects of the Crown—and they have ſo ingeniouſly involved the plans of finance, that few underſtand the myſterious buſineſs, and therefore it is in the miniſter's hands alone.—Sir, the Houſe of Commons always ſeverely ſcrutinize their plans, and are not ſo obſequious to their miniſters, as ſome gentlemen are diſpoſed to be to our Secretaries.

But what would Engliſhmen ſay, if their Parliament were to paſs ſuch a bill as this now referred to; and ſhould call on a man, not a member of either Houſe, but appointed by the King, with the advice indeed of the Houſe of Lords, removeable however by the King alone; to lay before the Houſe of Commons a plan of ways and means? Would the people of England be ſatisfied with the ſtrange ſtory of his reſponſibility? And of his ſuperior abilities? But what is this reſponſibility ſo much talked of? The Preſident may diſmiſs the Secretary from his office, or this Houſe may impeach him—but when the Preſident and Congreſs both are his accomplices, who will diſmiſs or who impeach, and where then is his reſponſibility? And what is to become of the people's rights, if this be the caſe, and this Houſe be not accountable to the people for its acts? as a member yeſterday ſaid.

But, Sir, I will not aſk what Engliſhmen would ſay on ſuch an occaſion, I will tell you what Americans have ſaid—They have ſaid, that under this boaſted act, you might as well apply to the Preſident in the firſt inſtance, as to any head of department under him, were it not for their virtue; and that at the rate Congreſs have proceeded in ſome caſes, their rights are at the mercy of departments. But here we are aſked, if we have not wiſdom enough to reject an improper plan, how we could be ſuppoſed capable of deviſing a good one?—To this, Sir, I ſhall only reply, that when we have done our beſt, we ſhall have diſcharged our duty; and our bills will at leaſt be framed according to our conſtitution—and the doubting members may aſk the opinion of the Secretary, if they pleaſe. One member endeavored to ridicule republican jealouſy—I thank God, although I am a republican, I know where to direct my jealous attention; and where and when to repoſe confidence; when to ſtrengthen government, and when to reſtrain it.

We were aſked indeed, are you afraid of truth, and unwilling to receive inſtruction? I anſwer no—Truth is our great object, and juſt information our only aim—but to get at truth, reſpecting the moſt likely means of raiſing a revenue, with as little inconvenience as poſſible to our conſtituents, was I conceive, a principal object in the view of the framers of our conſtitution, when they inſtituted this Houſe of Repreſentatives. In this Houſe alone I ſhould ſearch for truth, reſpecting this important queſtion—from the repreſentatives of the ſtates I ſhould expect to receive all the neceſſary information reſpecting it; and if the Secretary be poſſeſſed of vouchers or further information, the Houſe ſhould call for it.—In the committee of the whole, every enquiry ſhould be made—reſolutions be propoſed, examined, amended, and when maturely conſidered and approved by the Houſe, where all the further information which the heads of departments can give may be called for, our buſineſs would be done. I ſay this is the way for Congreſs to get at information, and to arrive at truth—but to apply in the firſt inſtance to a ſingle individual, muſt be improper—to an individual circumſtanced as the heads of departments are; that is removeable by the Preſident; liable from the infirmity of human nature, to local attachments, to impoſition, even of ingenuity and good ſenſe; I mean the impoſition of their own theoretical reaſoning, borrowed from writers on governments not altogether reſembling our own.—Whatever he ſhould propoſe, would come with ſuch advantages as to require much time, and perhaps more penetration than this Houſe could readily command, to ſee through and reject, if improper—but ſome, I know, are of opinion that a Secretary may venture to propoſe what no member would be hardy enough to mention—Some have doubted whether the Funding Syſtem, the Aſſumption, or the Exciſe could have been introduced by any other means—If this be true, and theſe ſchemes be ſuch as in the iſſue of them ſhall be attended with happy conſequences, ſo far as we have gone, ſuch applications to the Secretary were right—but it is unmanly, and unbecoming the repreſentatives of freemen, to act in this manner—to adopt meaſures which we dare not propoſe, and to applaud them becauſe they were planned by this or that Secretary.—It is ungenerous to hold up a Secretary as reſponſible for errors adopted by Congreſs—and it is unreaſonable to impoſe upon him a taſk which, although our peculiar duty to perform, we ſhrink from. The multitude of references already made to the Secretary of the Treaſury, and the neceſſary length of ſome of his reports, leave him no leiſure to attend properly to the different branches of his own department.

But what information do we aſk? We know the eſtimates of expences for the preſent year—We have eſtimates of the probable amount of the revenue—and we have called for a report of the amount of ſurpluſſes, if any, in the treaſury. We can then, as well as the Secretary, determine whether any additional revenue will be neceſſary; and if ſo, we alone ought to deviſe the ways and means of raiſing it. If diſpatch is neceſſary, it is better to determine here at once what is to be done, than to apply to the Secretary, whoſe plans we may, after long debates, reject.—As to the Secretary of the Treaſury, I acknowledge his abilities; I know too that ſome of his reports do honor to his heart, as well as to his head—his gallant behaviour in the late war, has commanded my higheſt reſpect and eſteem—but I owe too much reſpect to our country to agree to the reſolution before you——I wiſh, therefore, that this Houſe would refer only ſuch caſes to him, as they cannot decide on without official information in his hands—and that in the preſent caſe, the Houſe would, in a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union, take under their conſideration the means of raiſing the ſupplies which may be found neceſſary for the ſupport of government, and protection of the frontiers.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

The Preſident's meſſage, with the repreſentation bill returned to the Houſe with objections, and the bill being read,—

On the motion,

"*Will the Houſe, on reconſideration, agree to paſs the bill?*"—it paſſed in the negative; ayes, 28; noes, 33.

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Clark, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Schoonmaker, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Thatcher, Treadwell, Vining, Wadſworth, Ward—28.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Brown, Findley, Giles, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Huger, Key, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Seney, Sheredine, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamſon, Willis—33.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

The bill ſupplementary to the act for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers, was read twice, and taken up by the committee of the whole; who, after making one amendment, roſe, and the chairman reported the bill accordingly.

This amendment was moved by Mr. Parker—which was to eſtabliſh three floating beacons in the Cheſapeak.

The amendment being agreed to by the Houſe, the bill was read a third time and paſſed.

The bill to erect a light-houſe on Montuk Point, in the ſtate of New-York, was read the third time and paſſed.

The Houſe receded from their amendment to the bill for fixing the compenſation of the Doorkeepers of both Houſes of Congreſs, diſagreed to by the Senate.

A committee was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for the apportionment of repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates, at the ratio of one repreſentative for every persons.

A bill was brought in, which was read twice, and made the order of the day on Monday next.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the Ways and Means—the committee agreed to ſundry reſolutions, which being reported to the Houſe, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

A reſolution for authoriſing the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the United States with the individual ſtates, to liquidate a claim of the ſtate of Maryland, was taken into conſideration, and agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

In committee of the whole on the bill apportioning repreſentatives among the ſeveral ſtates, &c.—Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair.

The bill being read, Mr. Clark moved to fill the firſt blank with 33,000. Mr. White propoſed 30,000. After ſome debate, the queſtion on 33,000 being put, it was carried, 34 members riſing in the affirmative.

The committee then roſe and reported the bill with one amendment. The Houſe took this amendment into conſideration—on the queſtion to agree to the ſame, the ayes and noes being demanded, are as follow:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Barnwell, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Boudinot, Clark, Dayton, Fitzſimons, Gilman, Goodhue, Gerry, Gordon, Gregg, Hartley, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Huger, Jacobs, Kitchell, Kittera, Learned, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Sturges, Sylveſter, Thatcher, Vining, Wadſworth, Ward—34.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Baldwin, Brown, Findley, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Key, Lawrance, Lee, Macon, Madiſon, Mercer, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sheredine, Steele, Sterrett, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, White, Williamſon, Willis—30.

The blanks were then filled up, as follow:

New-Hampſhire	4	Delaware	1
Maſſachuſetts	14	Maryland	8
Vermont	2	Virginia	19
Rhode-Iſland	2	Kentucky	2
Connecticut	7	North-Carolina	10
New-York	10	South-Carolina	6
New-Jerſey	5	Georgia	2
Pennſylvania	13		

It was then ordered that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

The bill for altering the times of holding the Circuit Courts, &c. was taken into conſideration; ſome amendments were agreed to, the bill read the third time, and paſſed.

A Meſſage from the Senate, by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the Houſe that the Senate have agreed to the amendments of the Houſe to the bill providing for the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of light-houſes, &c.

A communication from the Secretary of War, purſuant to orders from the Preſident of the United States, was read, accompanied with various papers relative to the late expedition under General St. Clair.

In committee of the whole on the bill to extend the time heretofore granted for the payment of duties on certain teas.—Mr. W. Smith in the chair.—The committee made no amendment to the bill, and the Houſe ordered that it be engroſſed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill received from the Senate, concerning Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls.—Mr. B. Bourne in the chair.

The committee went through the diſcuſſion of the bill, and made ſundry amendments; one of which was to ſtrike out the 8th ſection—which were reported to the Houſe;—the Houſe took the amendments into conſideration, and adopted the ſame. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 10.

Paſſed, the bill concerning Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls—the bill to extend the time heretofore granted for the payment of the duties on certain teas imported ſince 3d March, 1791—and the new Repreſentation bill.

Mr. Findley, of the committee on the memorial of Henry Hill, reported that it would be proper to annex a proviſionary clauſe to the bill now pending before the Houſe, for the indemnification of the eſtate of the late Major-General Greene---This report was referred to the committee of the whole on the above bill.

A report was read on the memorial of Moſes Young, which was in favor of the memorialiſt.

A bill was read twice, to direct the ſettlement of a certain claim of the ſtate of Maryland—and made the order of the day to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to indemnify the eſtate of the late Major-General Nathaniel Greene—Mr. Seney in the chair—On motion of Mr. B. Bourne, the proviſionary clauſe above mentioned, was added to the bill—ſome other amendments were added—and then the committee roſe, and the amendments were reported to the Houſe——The Houſe took the ſame into conſideration, and agreed to them, except the proviſo—ſeveral other amendments were made, and on the queſtion for engroſſing, the ayes were 37—noes 28——As follow,

AYES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Baldwin, Barnwell, Benſon, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Findley, Fitzſimons, Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Hartley, Heiſter, Huger, Key, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Madiſon, Mercer, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Sedgwick, Sheredine, W. Smith, Sterrett, Thatcher, Venable, Vining, Wadſworth, Willis——37.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Aſhe, Boudinot, Brown, Clark, Goodhue, Grove, Hillhouſe, Jacobs, Kitchell, Macon, Moore, Niles, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Treadwell, Ward, White, Williamſon---23.

Mr. Bourne, of the committee of enrollment, reported that they had examined four bills, and found them duly enrolled.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe that they have paſſed the bill apportioning Repreſentatives according to the firſt enumeration.

Another meſſage from the Senate informed the Houſe that they agree to the amendments of the Houſe to the bill for altering the the times of holding the circuit Courts, &c. alſo to the amendments to the bill concerning Conſuls and Vice-Conſuls.

The Houſe took into conſideration the amendments of the Senate to the militia bill—and agreed to the principal part; the conſideration of two additional ſections propoſed by the Senate was poſtponed till to-morrow—and then the Houſe adjourned.

HUDSON, March 2.

On Saturday laſt a number of gentlemen from different parts of the country, met at the city tavern, agreeable to notification, in order to take into conſideratiion the propoſed plan for eſtabliſhing a bank in this city. The propoſed conſtitution was diſcuſſed with temper, and finally adopted with very few alterations.

HALIFAX, January 5.

Extract of a letter from General Bowles, to a gentleman in this Town, dated Naſſau, New-Providence, Auguſt 31.

"This is the third letter I have directed to you ſince I left Halifax, by virtue of an act worthy of the Britiſh Parliament, I have this day hoiſted the flag of the Creek nation, on board our new armed brig called the Union, which flag received all the honors, by ſalutes, &c. that could be poſſibly given by the Governor, and who likewiſe gave a very ſumptuous entertainment to a vaſt concourſe of reſpectable characters, who attended upon the occaſion. This evening or to-morrow morning we intend to ſail for our nation, where I hope to ſee you ſhortly after my arrival.

"We ſtill continue in the opinion, to build our new town, for the ſeat of Government, at the Forks of the Apalachacola, where veſſels of conſiderable burthen may come to, from the Bay of Mexico.

"From the goodneſs of the land, healthfulneſs of the climate, and the great emigrations that are taking place, I am in hopes our country will, in a few years, vie with, if not exceed the progreſs and rapid ſtrides of the States of America."

Philadelphia, April 11.

The Statue of Dr. Franklin was laſt Saturday fixed in its niche, over the front door of the new library in Fifth-ſtreet.

Francois Lazzarini is the ſculptor, and *Carrara* the name of the place where it was executed. If the intrinſic merit of this maſter-piece of art did not ſpeak its value, the name of the artiſt, where he is known, would evince it. Here perhaps its price may give the beſt idea of its worth. We have heard, but not from ſuch a quarter, however, as poſitively to warrant the aſſertion, that it coſt above 500 guineas.

The Statue of Dr. Franklin is a full length figure, erect, clad with a Roman Toga—the poſition eaſy and graceful—in the right hand is a ſceptre reverſed, the elbow reſting on books placed on a pedeſtal—the left hand, a little extended, holds a ſcroll.

Propoſals for carrying the Mail of the United States, agreeable to the act for eſtabliſhing the Poſt-Office, which takes place the firſt of June next, are advertiſed for by the Poſtmaſter-General—the terms to be given in by the firſt of June.

By accounts from Cape-Francois, to the beginning of March, it appears that the civil commiſſioners ſent by the King and the Colonial Aſſembly do not agree—the conſequence is a continuance of the diſſentions which diſtract that unhappy country.

Sixty-four dwelling houſes; nine kitchens independent of the houſes, and eleven ſtables, were built in this city laſt year.

On Saturday laſt a meſſage was delivered to the legiſlature of the State, in which the Governor mentions, that he had repaid the loan of £60,000 to the Bank of North America; and that he had finally ſettled and diſcharged the legiſlative grant to the Proprietaries. The meſſage was accompanied with a full acquittance of the claims and demands on account of that grant.

Friday laſt arrived in this port the barque Neptune, Captain Earle, from Calcutta, which ſhe left the 26th of November, at which time lord Cornwallis had marched from Bangalore, preparatory to the re-commencement of his operations againſt Seringapatam, the capital of Tippoo's dominions —A ſhip that had been ſometime ready to ſail for England, was detained to carry home his lordſhip's diſpatches, which it was ſuppoſed would contain an account of the event of the expeditions.

The fine new ſhip Preſident Waſhington, built in the State of Rhode-Iſland, was ſold at Calcutta, in November laſt, for 120,000 ficca rupees, or 15,000l. ſterling.

The accounts from India, by the Neptune, ſtate, that a peſtilential diſtemper, probably the plague, prevails in various parts of that country—that in addition to the other forts taken by the troops under Lord Cornwallis, he has captured Nundydroog; this place was carried by ſtorm, and was a poſt of conſiderable ſtrength—That Seringapatam, Tippoo's capital, is in great diſtreſs for proviſions, owing to a long drought—That the Engliſh army is encamped 14 miles from Bangalore. Keencopy is another hill fort which has ſurrendered, and ſeveral others are inveſted.—That Lord Cornwallis expected to be before Seringapatam by the firſt of November—That a marauding party of Tippoo's army had taken about 900 bullocks belonging to the grand army—That Gurrumcundah, a place in poſſeſſion of Tippoo's forces, was beſieged by the Nizam's army, one of the Engliſh allies; but they met with great oppoſition—That a party of Mahrattas had been defeated by a detachment from Tippoo's forces—That Tippoo had recently put to death great numbers of Engliſh and native priſoners in a moſt ſavage manner. The drought had prevailed very extenſively, and grain had in conſequence greatly advanced in price. Rice was ſelling from 6½ to 8 rupees per bag.

An account was received by a paſſenger in the Neptune, of a diſpute between a French and Engliſh frigate; in conſequence of which, a broadſide was fired into the French veſſel, by which a number of men were killed. The Engliſh frigate was the Thames. This frigate had the laſt diſpatches from the Britiſh Government in India. Lord Cornwallis had not commenced an attack on Seringapatam; and his operations hitherto, were not conſidered in a very important point of view.

DESCRIPTION.——FROM QUEBEC.

The Meſſaſago Chief is a perſon 6 feet high—about 45 years of age, of a very ſour and moroſe countenance, and apparently very crafty and ſubtle. His dreſs was Indian hoſe and moccaſons, a blue petticoat that came half way down his thighs—an European waiſtcoat and ſourtout; his head was bound with an Indian cap that hung half way down his back, and almoſt entirely filled with plain ſilver broaches to the number of more than two hundred—he had two earrings to each ear, the upper part of each was formed of three ſilver medals about the ſize of a dollar—the lower part was formed of quarters of dollars, and fell more than 12 inches from his ears—one from each ear over his breaſt—the other over his back—he had three very large noſe jewels of ſilver that were curiouſly painted. The account he gave of the action, was, That they killed 1400 of the Whites, with the loſs of 9 only of their party, one of whom killed himſelf by accident.—Our informant is full in the opinion, that the Britiſh have not in any inſtance encouraged the Savages—but that the Refugees are very bitter againſt the United States. He was frequently in company with the Meſſaſago and other Chiefs at the Houſe of a gentleman who was a linguiſt to the ſavages, and from him derived this information.

We hear, that on Thurſday evening the Truſtees of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania elected their Profeſſors—when the Rev. Dr. Ewing, the Rev. Dr. Andrews, Dr. James Davidſon, Mr. Robert Patterſon, the Rev. Dr. Rogers, and Rev. Dr. Helmuth, were duly choſen.

The New-York Journal contains a letter dated Port-au-Prince March 16---which ſays that the Negroes on the plains of Leogane have revolted and embodied—that on the 12th March their whole force entered the town of Leogane, but by the whites and mulattoes they were driven out again, and in a deſperate action which enſued, report ſays that 2000 of the revolters were killed. Nearly 56 plantations were burnt and ruined by them.

A writer in the Freeman's Journal points out the following, among other defects in the patent ſyſtem:

There is no ſufficient proviſion to render patents ſurreptitiouſly obtained, voidable; in caſe patent privileges are violated, competent proviſion to obtain redreſs and damages is not made in the law—patents may be iſſued to twenty different perſons for the ſame thing—there being no mode for trying and aſcertaining the merits of the applications; a more perfect ſyſtem therefore appears abſolutely neceſſary in juſtice not only to many ingenious citizens who have expended much time and money in proſecuting their inventions, but alſo to the public who are now deprived of the benefit of their uſeful diſcoveries. Every free citizen has an inherent right to the acquiſitions of his labor and induſtry—but if there is any property which appears from any peculiar quality to have a ſuperior claim to the protection of law and government, it is that which a perſon derives from the exertions of his *mental* faculties.

Our ſyſtems of finance are ſaid to be ſervile copies of the Britiſh. One would ſuppoſe the fault finders would ſcorn to copy; but the terms in which this charge is made and the tenor of the complaints in the newſpapers againſt the adminiſtration of the national government, are all copies from old London papers. They rail at the *miniſtry* and *corruption* and *court paraſites*, and *jobbing* and forty other cramp words that are not yet well underſtood in America. It would eaſe the virtuous labors of our fault finders in their work of writing down an oppreſſive government which has cruſhed the people almoſt to death without their knowing it, if an importation of ſome old London papers were made. They might take out paragraphs almoſt without changing a word which would anſwer the purpoſe to a charm. The clergy it is thought ſometimes preach old ſermons, and why ſhould not a like accommodation be permitted to a dozen writers in the newſpapers, who virtuouſly take upon themſelves the trouble of finding out the grievances that the people do not ſuffer and who are making theſe grievances known ſo eloquently as to make them feel juſt as if they did ſuffer them. Make a man heartily angry with another, and he will ſoon find or make a cauſe if he had none at firſt. If theſe worthy writers can make the people angry with their own government, there is no doubt ſuſpicion will find a multitude of devils and devils imps which are now inviſible. Hitherto theſe hunters for grievances have not found much game.

Three enlightened nations are enjoying freedom and proſperity under three different forms of government. The knowledge of the beſt means of promoting the public liberty and happineſs will be improved by their experience.—We ſhall ſee how differently theſe are affected by the political ſyſtems of America France and England. Perhaps we ſhall ſee that each plan has its merit, who has a right to decide dogmatically that there is but one right way in politics? Yet there ſeems to be in ſome a perſecuting ſpirit, as if the world was to be converted to the true orthodox political faith by force.

SHORT—AT LEAST.

TO pay, or not to pay—that is the queſtion?
To pay---I'm ruin'd for a time---*perhaps.*
To ſtop---my character is *damn'd* forever.

APPOINTMENT.

George Taylor, Chief Clerk in the office of the department of State, in the room of Henry Remsen, reſigned.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship	Induſtry,	Caſſen,	Cadiz
	Four Friends,	De Hart,	do.
	Suſſex,	Marſhall,	Corunna
	Riſing Sun,	Eldridge,	do.
Brig	Minerva,	Thompſon,	Fayal
	Cadet,	Oſwald,	Madeira
	Louiſa,	Moore,	Antigua
	Nancy,	Barry,	Cape-Francois
Schooner	Franklin,	Eve,	Port-au-Prince
Sloop	Polly,	Brady,	Virginia
	Commerce,	Belcher,	Cape-Francois
	Lively,	Baird,	Malaga
	Renown,	Ingraham,	St. Kitts
	Eliza,	Tatem,	Cadiz

Arrived at New-York, the ſhip Waſhington, Captain Hodgkinſon, after a paſſage of 3 months and 25 days from Canton.

Captain Hodgkinſon, on his paſſage from Canton, ſpoke a Dutch Eaſt-India ſhip from Calcutta, who informed him that the ſhips Preſident Waſhington, and Governor Bowdoin, of Boſton, were arrived at that place.

The Britiſh Packet Daſhwood, Capt. Roberts, from Falmouth, has arrived at New-York.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20/	pr. £.	par
3 pr. Cents	12/	60	pr. cent.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12/6	62½	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	19/	95	do.
Indents	12/	60	do.

Half ſhares Bank Stock—50 per cent. premium.

ADVERTISEMENT.

☞ *TO comprize in the preſent volume of this Gazette all the* Laws *which are and may be enacted by Congreſs in the preſent ſeſſion, it will be neceſſary to extend the numbers to the laſt of May. The fourth volume, therefore, will commence with the beginning of June—and will be printed on paper of larger dimenſions than the preſent, provided the Editor's receipts of arrearages ſhall enable him to do it---the price to continue at* Three Dollars *per annum.*

Three years are nearly expired ſince this publication firſt made its appearance; during which, ſcarcely a ſingle inſtance has occurred of remiſſneſs in punctually diſpatching the papers from the Printing-Office—their failures in reaching the ſubſcribers, have been owing to cauſes which were entirely beyond the controul of the publiſher. Under the new regulations of the Poſt-Office Department, the Subſcribers for the Gazette *of the* United States *may therefore promiſe themſelves the advantage of the ſtricteſt punctuality on the part of the Editor—which, aided by that energy we have the greateſt reaſon to expect will diſtinguiſh the ſuperintendance of the Gentleman now at the head of the Poſt-Office Department, will enſure a ſteady tranſmiſſion of Newſpapers to all parts of the Union.*

THE EDITOR *of the* GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES, *moſt earneſtly requeſts that thoſe of his ſubſcribers, whoſe arrearages have been accumulating for more than twelve months, would make payment as ſoon as poſſible—at fartheſt, before the firſt day of June next.*

Thoſe perſons who ſhall be diſpoſed to patronize this GAZETTE *after the* Poſt-Office Law *ſhall go into operation, will pleaſe to ſignify their intention to the* Deputy Poſt-Maſters *in the* United States, *who are requeſted to forward ſuch ſubſcriptions as may be received, to the* Editor, *previous to the ſaid firſt of June.*——*The terms of ſubſcription are* Three Dollars *per annum, excluſive of poſtage—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the other half to be advanced at the expiration of the firſt ſix months.*

Bank of the United States.

MARCH 21, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Stockholders be, and hereby are, authoriſed to compleat their Shares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

Reſolved, That each Share ſo compleated, ſhall be entitled to draw a dividend of the profits of the Bank, from and after the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the day of compleating ſuch Shares.

Reſolved, That ſo much of the quarter's intereſt upon the Public Debt transferred to compleat any Share as aforeſaid, as ſhall have accrued before the firſt day of the month next ſucceeding the completion of ſuch Share, ſhall be received by the Bank, and paid to the perſons who ſhall have transferred the ſame.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

(eptiſt) JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 30, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the Offices of Diſcount and Depoſit be authoriſed to receive of Stockholders the 3d and 4th Specie Payments on their Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, and that the Caſhiers of the ſaid offices give duplicate receipts for ſuch payments, one of which receipts, accompanied with evidence of a tranſfer of public debt ſufficient to complete ſaid ſhares, upon being produced at the Bank, ſhall entitle ſuch Stockholders to certificates for full ſhares, and to all the benefits of the Reſolutions of the Board of Directors paſſed the 21ſt inſtant, relative to completing ſhares by payment at any time before the periods required by the law of incorporation.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
MARCH 31, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the intereſt for the quarter, ending this day, on the FUNDED DEBT of the United States, ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury, and of the Commiſſioner of Loans for this State, will be paid at the Bank of the United States.

(ep.tf)

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room A Room for the Repreſentatives	ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each.	theſe rooms to be of full elevation.
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt		

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT'S HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

STOLEN,

WITHIN a few days laſt paſt, from the Subſcriber, the following NOTES, iſſued by the Treaſurer of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts:——No. 18721, Dec. 1, 1783, £.72 15, payable to PHINEAS LYMAN; No. 18379, Nov. 1, 1783, £.36 4, payable to WILLIAM LYON; No. 1301, Dec. 1, 1781, £.80 9, payable to NATHANIEL WRIGHT; No. 16239. Aug. 1, 1783, £.28 16—No. 71, Oct. 1, 1781, £.48 1, payable to Doctor SAMUEL WARE.

Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS; and whoever will produce the above Notes, and return them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and all neceſſary charges.

Precaution having been taken to prevent their ever being paid to the Thief or Thieves by the Treaſurer abovementioned: All perſons therefore are cautioned not to purchaſe the above Notes, of any one offering them for ſale.

Northampton, Feb. 29, 1792. 4t NATH. WRIGHT.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by
SAMUEL ANDERSON,
Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
In the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*,
A
SYSTEM *for the* DISCIPLINE *of the* ARTILLERY
in the UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA;
OR,
THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION.
IN THREE PARTS.

Part 1. CONTAINING the duty and practice of light field artillery.

Part 2. Containing the theory and practice of heavy artillery: to which will be added, an extract of a Treatiſe on the origin and principle of Courts-Martial, wrote by an experienced Officer in the line, and who did duty as Judge-Advocate in America.

Part 3. Laboratory duty; containing a great variety of directions for compoſition, and the method of making artifi ial fire-works, and the formation of ammunition for the different kinds of ordnance.

By WILLIAM STEVENS, Eſq.
An Officer in the American Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and ſince in the Militia.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handſome type, neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thouſand pages; illuſtrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artiſts.

The price to ſubſcribers, *One Dollar* each volume—to non-ſubſcribers, *One French Crown* each volume: and thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix ſetts, ſhall have a ſeventh *gratis*.

This work ſhall be publiſhed as ſoon as five hundred copies are ſubſcribed for.

Subſcription papers will be lodged with the principal Printers and Bookſellers in the United States of America.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON, *Bookſeller,*
At the Stone Houſe in Second-Street,
The Firſt Volume of
HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS:
Conſiſting of STATE PAPERS, and other authentic documents, intended as materials for an Hiſtory of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

BY EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.
Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge; and Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The deſign of this compilation being to preſerve and exhibit a regular ſeries of the moſt important and authentic documents relating to the hiſtory of America, from its diſcovery by Columbus to the preſent time, it muſt be peculiary intereſting to all who wiſh to acquire a thorough knowledge of this ſubject.

April 4. (ep.1m)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

FOR SALE,

BLOOMSBURY,

THAT elegant SEAT at the Falls of Delaware, in the vicinity of Trenton, in New-Jerſey, occupied for many years paſt by the ſubſcriber; containing upwards of 200 acres of land, beſides a tract of wood-land of about 185 acres, at the diſtance of two miles. The farm is divided by the main ſtreet leading from Trenton to Lamberton, and Philadelphia, into two parts, nearly equal in quantity; the eaſtwardly part being arable land, is laid off in convenient fields, and in good farming order. The other part, bounded by the ſaid ſtreet on the eaſt, and by the river on the weſt, forms a ſquare; which, from the combined effect of ſituation and improvement, is generally allowed to be one of the moſt beautiful and deſirable ſeats in the ſtate. The manſion-houſe is a handſome, well-finiſhed brick building, 50 by 40, containing four rooms on each floor, with excellent cellars, and a two ſtory brick kitchen; and commanding a very extenſive and pleaſing view of the river, both above and below, as well as including the falls, and alſo of Trenton and the neighbouring ſeats and improvements on both ſides of the river. Among the out-buildings are a new ſtone coach-houſe and ſtables, ſufficient to contain ſix carriages and ten horſes, accommodated with a cutting and feeding room, and a capacious loft for hay; adjoining theſe is a very complete granary, *rat proof*, and a ſtone cow-houſe, upwards of 100 feet in length, containing thirty-one paved ſtalls, over which is a roomy loft for hay, &c. Adjoining the court-yard of the manſion-houſe, is a garden of about two acres, extending towards the river, in the higheſt ſtate of culture, and abounding with a rich collection of the choiceſt fruits of almoſt every kind, and ſeveral large aſparagus beds, highly manured. At a convenient diſtance from the manſion-houſe, and nearly in the centre of the ſquare, is a new, well-built, ſtone farm-houſe, accommodated with a large cheeſe-room, ſpring-houſe, garden, &c. a complete ſtone ſmoke-houſe, corn-cribs, waggon-houſe, a capacious ice-houſe, and every other neceſſary out-building. The ground is properly divided into *ſmall* fields, all well watered, *highly* improved, and chiefly under the moſt approved graſs. This ſquare has produced annually, for ſeveral years paſt, upwards of ſixty tons of the beſt hay, beſides ſupporting through the ſummer ſeaſon twenty to thirty horned cattle, and eight or ten horſes. It contains alſo two bearing orchards of good fruit. The river abounds, in the proper ſeaſons, with great plenty of all kinds of fiſh uſually found in freſh water in this climate, and with a variety of wild-fowl; both of which may afford a pleaſing amuſement to the ſportſman, as well as a convenient addition to the elegance and variety of his table. The whole of the land, except the wood-land, is incloſed and divided by good fences, great part of which is formed of red cedar poſts, and rails of cheſnut and white cedar. The purchaſer may have the improved ſquare ſeparately, or the whole together, as may beſt ſuit him. There is an inexhauſtible quantity of good building ſtone on the river ſhore. The purchaſe money, if well ſecured, and the intereſt punctually paid, will not be demanded for many years.

Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, may be gratified on application to SAMUEL W. STOCKTON, Eſq. of Trenton, or Mr. INALLMAN, who at preſent occupies the farm-houſe and part of the land—and may know the price on application to the ſubſcriber, at No. 213, South Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the New-Market, in Philadelphia.

JOHN COX.

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,
STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March, 1792. (12w3m)

INFORMATION.

A NEGRO MAN by the name of CATO VERNON, born in Newport (Rhode-Iſland) enliſted in Col. Greene's Regiment of Blacks, early in the late War. He ſurvived the War, and ſettled, as ſuppoſed, in or near Philadelphia.——If he will apply to the Editor hereof, he will be informed of ſomething conſiderably to his advantage. *April* 4. (ep.4t)

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(PRICE 6/6.)
By MATHEW CAREY,
No. 118, *Market-Street, near Fourth-Street,*

The LADIES' LIBRARY;

CONTAINING,

1. Miſs More's Eſſays
2. Gregory's Legacy
3. Lady Pennington's Advice
4. Marchioneſs of Lambert's Advice
5. Swift's Letter to a new married Lady
6. Miſs Chapone on command of Temper
7. More's Fables for the Ladies

THE editor of this publication hopes, from the eſtabliſhed reputation of the ſeveral tracts of which it is compoſed, that it will be found a more complete ſyſtem for the inſtruction of the female world, than perhaps any other extant.

A volume, under the preſent title, was lately publiſhed in England and Ireland, and had a moſt rapid ſale, having been purchaſed by almoſt every lady of taſte in thoſe kingdoms. To this volume the editor has added Miſs More's Eſſays—Mrs. Chapone's letters on the government of the temper—and Swift's letter to a young lady newly married. Theſe have conſiderably enhanced its value, and he doubts not, the ladies on this ſide of the Atlantic will be as generous in their encouragement of a work intended for their advantage as thoſe in England and Ireland have been.

*** SETS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

AS ſeveral gentlemen in different parts of the United States, have been heretofore diſappointed in their applications for complete ſets of the AMERICAN MUSEUM, *the printer informs the public, that he is engaged in reprinting the deficient numbers of the work, and has now and will henceforward have a conſtant ſupply of ſets on hand;—ſuch gentlemen, therefore, as pleaſe, may be furniſhed with ſets neatly bound, in ten volumes, at ſixteen dollars.*

This work will be found to contain at leaſt as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miſcellaneous eſſays, as any ever publiſhed in America.

Said CAREY *has lately publiſhed,*

1. Beauties of Poetry, Britiſh and American, 6s.
2. Beattie's Elements of Moral Science, 5s. 7½.
3. M'Fingal, an epic poem, 2/9½
4. Blair's Sermons, complete in 2 vols. 15s.
5. Necker's Treatiſe on Religious Opinions, 6s.
6. Examination of Sheffield's Obſervations, 4/8
7. American Conſtitutions, 4/8
8. Dowav Bible—neat, 6 dolls.—elegant, 50/2
9. Vade Mecum, 1/10½
10. Charles Grandiſon, abridged, 1/3
11. Humphrey's Poems, bound 2/6, in blue paper 1/10½
12. American Jeſt Book, in two parts, bound, 4/6
13. Seleƈt Poems, 1/3
14. Think well on't, 1/10½
15. The Chriſtian Economy, 1/10½

Of ſaid CAREY *may be had, Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Quills, Ink-Powder, Writing-Paper of various kinds, Bonnet-Paper, Pocket-Books, Scales and Dividers, Ink-Stands, Meſſage and Playing Cards, &c. &c.*

TO BE SOLD,
BY JOHN CAREY,
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A COLLECTION OF
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Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.
Among them are the following:

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Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (eptf.)

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,
No 19,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.

Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Editor, price 4th of a Dollar,

TWENTY-SIX LETTERS,

On the moſt important Subjects,
Reſpecting the REVOLUTION of AMERICA.
Written in Holland in the year 1780,
By the VICE-PRESIDENT *of the United States.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the Intereſt, and for the tranſfer of the principal of public debt, agreeable to the Rules eſtabliſhed in the Treaſury Department: Alſo Blanks for abſtracts of Certificates, to be ſold by the Editor.*

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*